IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA COLUMBUS DIVISION

D.A.W., :

Petitioner,

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v. : Case No. 4:25-cv-34-CDL-AGH

28 U.S.C. § 2241

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND

SECURITY,

:

Respondent.

itespondent.

ORDER

Pending before the Court is Petitioner's Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 1) which the Clerk docketed as a petition for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2241. Under Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, a judge "must promptly examine" petitions, and "[i]f it plainly appears from the petition and any attached exhibits that the petitioner is not entitled to relief in the district court, the judge must dismiss the petition and direct the clerk to notify the petitioner." The Court examined Petitioner's filing and finds that it fails to state a claim for habeas relief.

The grounds Petitioner raises in his petition are difficult to decipher, but one issue he raises is the sufficiency of his Notice to Appear ("NTA"). Pet. 1, ECF No. 1. Such claims are barred by 8 U.S.C. § 1252, which limits a district court's jurisdiction to review matters related to immigration enforcement. Under that provision, judicial review of a removal order is limited to the filing of a petition for review in the court of

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¹ The Rules Governing § 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts are applicable to petitions brought under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. *See Annamalai v. Warden*, 760 F. App'x 843, 849-50 (11th Cir. 2019); Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, Rule 1(b).

appeals. 8 U.S.C. § 1252(a)(5), (b)(9). This jurisdictional limitation specifically applies to habeas cases brought under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. *Id.* Similarly, courts are prohibited from hearing a case under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 which contains "any cause or claim by or on behalf of any alien arising from the decision or action by the Attorney General to commence proceedings, adjudicate cases, or execute removal orders." *Id.* § 1252(g).

It appears that Petitioner's claims, as asserted, are barred by § 1252 and are subject to dismissal. However, because Petitioner is proceeding *pro se*, the Court will provide Petitioner with one opportunity to recast his petition to assert grounds that are properly within the Court's jurisdiction. Petitioner will be provided a copy of the Court's standard § 2241 form. Petitioner should complete any questions on the form that relate to his immigration status. If he is seeking release from custody, he should provide the following information:

- (1) When he arrived in immigration custody;
- (2) Whether an order of removal has been issued;
- (3) Whether he appealed the order of removal or waived appeal. If an appeal is pending, he should note that on the form; and
- (4) If he has a final order of removal, Petitioner should also explain why it is likely he will or will not be removed in the near future.

The Clerk is **DIRECTED** to mail Petitioner a copy of the Court's standard § 2241 form, marked with the case number of this case, and Petitioner should use this form to recast his petition. Petitioner shall have **FOURTEEN (14) DAYS** from the date of this Order to recast his petition. Petitioner is further notified that he must promptly advise the Court in writing of any change of address while this matter is pending. Failure to

fully and timely comply with this Order may result in the dismissal of this action.²

SO ORDERED, this 24th day of February, 2025.

s/ Amelia G. Helmick UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

² Petitioner filed a motion to proceed in forma pauperis (ECF No. 5). Because he has now paid the filing fee, that motion is DENIED AS MOOT. He also filed a "Motion to Take Legal Action" (ECF No. 3) and a "Motion for Immediately [sic] Release from Custody" (ECF No. 4), wherein Petitioner appears to assert additional grounds for why his detention is illegal. Because Petitioner needs to assert all of the grounds upon which he claims his detention is illegal in the recast petition, these motions are TERMINATED AS MOOT.